

The Weekly Louisianian.

TERMS—\$2 00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

[SINGLE COPIES—5 CENTS.]

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The Louisianian.

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PROSPECTUS.

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

The Louisianian, now entering upon its fourth year as an organ of the colored people of Louisiana, has acquired commanding influence and reputation. It is our purpose to add to its representative character and influence by making it the **BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER** published in the South. A family paper, cheap in tone and excellent in matter, giving the latest news from all parts, Telegraphic Reports, Market Reports, Commercial news generally, correspondence, and all topics of **LOCAL IMPORTANCE**.

And while it will especially represent the colored citizen and urge the attainment of every right pertaining to the full measure of his manhood; it will also maintain as a **FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE** the perfect equality of all citizens; the unity of the Republic admitting of no discrimination between North and South, East and West. Choice and varied selections upon Literary, Political, Religious, Scientific, and Agricultural topics will continue to be given.

OUR AIM
shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more mutual respect for each other as the very first essential to the future peace and prosperity of our State and the South.

With the service of journalists, colored men of culture and experience in their profession, obtained from varied and abundant service, both at home and abroad, we feel confident the Louisianian will rank second to no paper in the South.

OUR POLICY.

The necessity of a closer intercourse between the two classes, the colored and white people of our State, we rejoice to know is fast becoming manifest to our citizens. We would have closer relations politically and publicly between the races; harmony and moderation among all classes, and between all interests; kindness and forbearance toward each other; and a common service of all the people in the elevation of our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

The Louisianian offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large circulation within the State, and throughout the country render the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column relating to matters affecting our common school system, the Education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor we are sure we shall receive, as we shall always strive to merit, deserved commendation and support. Identified with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we shall untiringly work in its behalf, counting no exertion too great or service too onerous to command and ensure success.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CRESCENT STORE,

17 BOURBON STREET,

Between Canal and Customhouse,

NEW ORLEANS.

R. A. CHIAPPELLA,

CASH DEALER IN

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

TRIMMINGS, &c.,

AT AUCTION PRICES.

may 22—6mos

NOW IS THE TIME!

CLOTHING

AT STILL LOWER PRICES.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FRESH GOODS

AND NEWEST STYLES OFFERED

AT THE FOLLOWING LOW

FIGURES

—AT—

LEON GODCHAUX.

81 AND 83 CANAL,

AND 213 AND 215 OLD LEVEE,

Opposite French Market.

Men's Fancy Cassimere suits \$5, \$6, \$7,

\$10 and \$12.

Men's Blue Fannel suits \$10 and \$15.

Men's White Marseilles Vests \$1 75, \$2,

\$2 50, \$3.

Men's Black Doeckin Pants \$5, \$6, \$9.

Men's Fancy Cassimere Pants \$3, \$4,

\$5, \$6 and \$8.

Men's Diagonal Coats and Vests \$15,

\$20, \$25.

Men's Linen Dusters \$1 75 and upwards.

Men's Linen Usters, a new article, \$5

and \$6.

Boys' School Suits (10 to 15 years) at

\$3, \$4, \$5, \$6 and upwards.

Children's Sailor suits \$2 50, \$3 50, \$5,

Children's suits, (3 to 9 years) \$2 75,

\$3 50 and upwards.

Six Fine Linen Bosom Shirts \$7 50.

Six Open Back Bosom Shirts \$1.

Men's India Gauze Under Shirts 50c

and upwards.

English Half Hose \$2 75, \$3, \$3 50 per

dozen.

The largest assortment in this city of

Men's, Boys' Youths' and children's Hats,

consisting of the latest styles felt and

Straw Goods, from 50 cents upwards.

Purchasers will protect their interests

in examining this large and well selected

stock of goods before making their purchases.

LEON GODCHAUX,

81 and 83 Canal, and 213, 215 and 217 Old

Levee, Opposite French Market.

may 8th

DRESS GOODS

—AT—

REDUCED PRICES.

We shall from MONDAY NEXT, April

26th, offer our entire Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS

GOODS

AT A

HEAVY REDUCTION OF FORMER

PRICES.

The Goods being entirely fresh, and

consisting of the

VERY LATEST NOVELTIES,

Purchasers will find it to their advantage

to call and examine same, at an early

date, as our object is to make a

CLEARING SALE AT ONCE.

D. H. HOLMES,

No. 255 Canal and 15 Bourbon Sts.

may 1st

MEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS

B. T. WALSHE,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

BOYS' & CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

No. 110 CANAL STREET,

NEW ORLEANS.

REMOVAL!

TO

GRUNEWALD HALL,

18, 20 and 22 Baronne St.,

NEW ORLEANS.

L. GRUNEWALD,

Importer of the very Best Quality of

MUSICAL

INSTRUMENTS,

STRINGS, &c.,

Sole agent for the Piano-Fortes

manufactured by STEINWAY &

SONS, KNABE & CO., HAINES

BROS., PLEYEL, WESTER-

MAYER, BLUTHNER, KAPS.

The Organs of the MASON &

HAMLIN Organ Co., and TRAY-

SER (Stuttgart), Organs.

PUBLISHER OF

MUSIC,

Has removed from his former Waterrooms,

No. 129 Canal Street, which he has oc-

cupied 11 years, to his Hall, No. 18

Baronne Street, near Canal, where he is

prepared to furnish to the trade, teachers

and the public, the best quality of goods

in his line, at prices lower than elsewhere

in the United States. Orders promptly

filled and satisfaction guaranteed. Cata-

logues and Price List furnished upon ap-

plication.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS

AND ORGANS

FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES.

New Music Received Daily.

Pianos and Musical Instruments

of all kinds repaired. Music neatly

bound. Address,

LOUIS GRUNEWALD,

Grunewald Hall,

ap17 75 1y NEW ORLEANS.

A PICTURE.

"A flood of sunlight through a rift

Between two mountains of yellow sand;

Three sea-gulls on a bit of drift

Slow surging inward toward the land."

—

"An old, dumb bacon, all awry,

With drabbed sea-wood round its feet;

A star-like sail against the sky,

Where supphires heaven and ocean meet."

—

"This, with the waters swirling o'er

A shifting stretch of sand and shell,

Will make, for him who loves the shore,

A picture that may please him well."

THE ST. THOMAS EPISCOPAL

CHURCH.

Relative to the erection of the St.

Thomas Episcopal Church (colored)

and the efforts of the pastor, the

Rev. W. C. McKinney, now absent

in the North in its behalf, we have

received the following letter from

the reverend gentleman, which we

gladly publish as of interest to

those of the church mentioned and

our readers generally.—Ed.

Mr. Editor—How liable, indeed,

to error are human calculations!

When about six months since I left

New York for Louisiana with the

view to establish for our people an

Episcopal Church in New Orleans,

far enough was it from me to suppose

that, at the expiration of that

brief period, I should find myself

back again to the place from whence

I had started. Little did I think,

that the comparative destitution of

material there, for the accomplishment

of our plans, would so soon have

suggested the necessity of seeking

such material elsewhere. But foreign

as was all of this to our previous

expectations, yet we see that it has

nevertheless thus turned out. Such,

however, is life. Bowed by complications

in which the lives of that life are all

more or less entangled, we grope through

it like the blind, feeling our way before

us with the staff of our weak judgment;

clearing, but partially, the obstructions

of which we have, after all, only an

imperfect knowledge.

Now, while the sanguine expectations

I had cherished, in relation to the

success of my efforts in these parts,

have not been altogether warranted

by the facts so far as seen; yet it would

be unfair to speak of the reception I have

here, as being under existing circumstances,

other than that of a *flattering kind*. I say

"under existing circumstances," because, in

the first place, the cry of "depression"

I find, to my surprise, to be as great

here as I found it to be in your own

city. And in the next place, the most

available of the people—in a pecuniary

sense—have absented themselves from

the very place in which I desired to have

them preserve their presence. (Not because

they knew I was coming, you understand?

But simply because they thought

certain other parts to be infinitely more

congenial during the unattended distribution

of the summer's sun. That was all!) Of

course, I pardon them for this, their

involuntarily running away from me, and

directing "charity does begin at home,"

however inclined they are to overlook the

other fact, viz, that it does not remain

there. Some have even said to me: "Why,

sir, should we take thought for the far-off

land of Louisiana, when we have our own

churches in New York to look out for?"

To such I have replied in substance, that

it can scarcely be considered any very

great stretch of the North's charitable

energies, to direct them to places desolated

by the late war, in a manner that other

places differently located have not been

damaged. Say some others, "we have so

many applications of the like that, we are

at a loss where to stop; we must

stop somewhere." I agree with

these to an extent. We must indeed

stop somewhere. But I dissent from

them as to where that stopping

point should be. For ought not our

deeds of love and benevolence to

terminate only with our lives?

Should not the grave be the only

boundary line by which our virtuous

operations ought to be limited?

For us to reckon otherwise, is virtually

to confess to "weariness in well

doing." I say then, considering

all of the above drawbacks, my treatment

on the whole, has been more favorable

than I had the right to expect. The

precious few left of the congregations

that I had accorded to me the privilege of

addressing, gave to me the most undivided

and appreciative attention; and

afterward crowned that attention

of theirs to the speaker, with donations

to the Rector in that speaker's behalf,

or rather in behalf of his cause. It is

not necessary here to mention the numerical

extent to which their interest was thus

manifested. Suffice it to say, that the

whole burden falling upon them—the

greater part of which belonged properly

to the more powerful absentees—they

acquitted themselves—let me say—honorably.

Now, fearing to occupy more space

in your columns than perhaps can be

conveniently devoted to this subject,

I would simply add the remark, that

wherein we move slowly, we also move surely. What

we are seeking to accomplish, let it be

remembered, is not in the interest

only of ourselves who are immediately

concerned, but also of those who shall

follow after us. Let us be guarded,

lest in our haste to bring results, we

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1875.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to the LOUISIANIAN PUBLISHING COMPANY, New Orleans, April 10, 1875.

Mr. JOHN ROXBOROUGH is a duly authorized Agent to solicit and receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for the LOUISIANIAN.

Messrs. W. H. Mason, postal route agent on Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, and E. D. Triplett, of Port Hudson, La., are herein announced as duly authorized agents to solicit subscriptions for the LOUISIANIAN.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

We haven't the least objection to our country exchanges appropriating our editorials. On the contrary, matters of public interest about which we have penned our thoughts are always pleased to see reproduced. But in doing this we care to have our editorial friends of the interior simply give credit to the *Louisianian*. We notice that the East Feliciana Tribune publishes one of our editorials on "the uninformed voter" without any such reference. Please have more care for the future. We should add that this sort of journalistic dereliction has become so common lately (we don't particularly allude to the Tribune) that we are impelled to make this request.

State Senator Blackburn's violent attack upon ex-Governor and ex-Speaker Hahn reminds us that last winter, about the period of the "adjustment" talk, Speaker Hahn was approached by Democratic leaders in cautious and offered his choice of money or place to sacrifice the interests of the Republican party. This was nobly refused—so promptly and so honorably that even the Democratic tempters could not refrain from expressing admiration for the Republican Speaker. Thus much, we think, is due Governor Hahn both from his relations to the Republican party, and because of the recent severe animadversions of the *Times*. Good God! how it should be borne in mind that the recent complaints the Governor has received of crimes and lawlessness in the interior parishes are the result of murders and outrages, in the main, upon white citizens. The killing of colored men and outrages of their families has been for years so common in Louisiana as to scarcely create comment. An off year in politics the "bandit" of the parishes, in the absence of the prescribed colored game, or because there were not sufficient of that, have been engaged in shooting each other, and the "respectable citizens." Thus the complaints so loudly expressed by Democratic police juries, as in the case of Catahoula parish, about the lawlessness of their localities. The fact is, the irreparable, whisky drinking, and lawless classes tolerated and encouraged by Democratic politicians and respectable planters, have now in the absence of the usual partisan fervor begotten from political campaigns, turned to rend each other. In any case, it is time such crimes should be punished, and we trust the Governor will distinguish his administration by seeing to it.

Carroll parish, the home of Senator J. A. Gla, has perhaps the largest colored vote of any parish in the State. Populous, with large plantations, in great part owned or rented by the colored farmers of the section, the crops in Carroll are in a flourishing and forward condition as any where in Louisiana. An evidence of the thrift and excellent disposition of the good people of Carroll is given in the number of their schools and churches. The common public schools are open for ten months in the year; teachers are paid promptly at the expiration of each month, and the taxes faithfully collected and justly disbursed are in no sense resisted by the citizens. Although Senator Gla has abundant reason to be proud of his parish, he is not in the least of his entire district, as he is in the North, when he did not have a fair and equal representation of colored planters and farmers as a visit to this section of our State would have afforded?

THE DISTURBED CONDITION OF OUR COUNTRY PARISHES.

Murder and lawlessness are rampant in several of our interior parishes. Catahoula, "bloody Grant parish," Bossier, and Washington parishes notably bearing the odious distinction. In the former named a Democratic police jury, in spite of the disposition hitherto to palliate offenses, has published its reproof of the many recent murders in that parish and called upon the Governor for aid. In Grant the most recent outrage, apart from the frequent incursions on colored citizens is the murder by one McCoy, an ex-Sheriff, of Tax Collector Radetski. The latter was shot in cold blood on the threshold of his office. The murderer is yet at large.

In Bossier, the Governor is officially informed of the perpetration of nine murders within the last thirty days. Washington parish possesses a murderer of the class whom Nordhoff and his Confederate Democratic allies here are want to call irresponsible; though it is just a bit remarkable that this "irresponsible class of men" dominate the public sentiment and are the leading representatives of their sections. In the case mentioned, Buckholter, a peaceably disposed man, was beset by a ruffian named Richardson, and first threatened, and then shot, without preparation or defense. The community turned out at this last exploit of the murderer—he had made a pastime of killing men before—and hunting him with dogs and guns effected his capture. He is now in the parish prison at Franklinton.

Appealed to for aid from the parishes, the Governor will, it is stated, issue a proclamation calling upon all good citizens in the several localities to aid the Sheriffs in arresting these murderers. It is probable however that this, will be as powerless for good as the Pope's Bull against the comet. What should be done would be the heroic application of vigorous efforts by the Adjutant General, who needs only a few good men, with his well known disposition, to rid the State of lawless characters and murderers. Good citizens seeing such measures enforced by the Executive would then willingly aid in the capture of these miscreants. Will the Governor so determine?

TREASURER DUBUCLET.

The advocate of principles, and of men only so far as they adhere to the right, we confess to no special regard for the State Treasurer other than pertains to the proper exercise of the duties of his office. On the contrary, we have at different times and on sundry occasions given expression to views relative to the gentleman who has exercised for so long and honorably the duties of his responsible station, which conveyed our dissent to some of the personal characteristics of the man. But, while doing this, we have not hesitated to avow our approbation of the commendable course of our State Treasurer in guarding his public trusts and refusing to become in any manner or form the appendage or aid to the reprehensible schemes of the Auditor. Acting thus Mr. Dubuclet has justified the confidence of his constituents among the Republican masses of the State, and at the same time upheld the high place for personal honor and integrity to which all respectable classes and interests of our community have with hearty assent accorded him.

An educated, representative colored citizen, impressed, as both his position and peculiar surroundings combine to render him, with a necessity for more than ordinary vigilance in the performance of his official duties; in that the smirch of reproach may neither attach to him or the confiding Republicans, his fellow-citizens, who have honored him with their suffrages, it is a gratification to us that Treasurer Dubuclet has so far done so well.

Performing his trusts with a zealous regard for the public safety, uninfluenced by those who would use his office for the furtherance of their own dark designs, it is pleasing to relate, in the interests of our people, that so representative an official continues to retain the unflinching support of good citizens. Gratiified as we are with such a showing for a worthy official, our

pride as a Republican is increased in the fact that all of our city press, with the exception of one journal, notoriously subsidized, have not hesitated to express a like sentiment of esteem and confidence in the State Treasurer.

We haven't yet come to the Centennial year of peace and national jubilee, and this the *Homer* *Thad* takes care to be understood, in making things lively for our ably conducted exchanges the *Sugar Planter* and *St. Charles Herald*. Both these journals were unkind enough to mention the erudite and veteran Blackburn as sustaining the same wordy relation to the Republican party as the irrepressible and verbose latter Booth does to the Democracy; whereas the incensed Blackburn, terribly indignant at being likened to the Booth, lets loose the following:

When our party is assailed by enemies from without or disgraced by thieves within its lines, and we come to the defense, this man Hays, with the whine of any other hungry dog, objects: and "Hahn's organ," a fidgety little milk-and-cider sheet called the "St. Charles Herald," copies the complaint approvingly—or at least without comment. In reply, we have only to say that all this is very natural. This creature Hays has no principle, either in politics or morality—never did have and never could have; while Hahn is thought to be just a little impatient of promotion for one of all his parts and all his antecedents. Hays once went to the Legislature as a Democrat, and is thought to have sold his vote—that being the amount in full of his influence and his strength—to the corrupt party rings. At any rate, his party soon disowned and discarded him, and ever since he has been trying to crawl into the Republican ranks; but his sole object being known to be plunder, he makes but slow progress—the purpose being to purge the party if possible of some of its filth, rather than admit still dirtier material into ranks. While as to our "good and pure" friend Hahn, he has long been suspected, by the most watchful of his party, of constantly looking out for a favorable opportunity to "sell out," root and branch, to the rottenness of the Democracy. Hence such men do not like to see Blackburn defending the Republican party when assailed, or rebuking its thieving and disorganizing members. The objection is perfectly natural, and we take it as the highest compliment; and have no doubt it will be so viewed by every honorable and true member of the party. At any rate, we can have only contempt for all vilifying vermin, whether inside or outside of our party lines.

Hon. Wm. G. Brown, our esteemed Superintendent of Education, returned from his educational visit to North Louisiana last Saturday. While absent he visited the parishes of Tensas, Madison and Ouachita, and thoroughly examined the educational system and management therein. The trip has proved highly beneficial to the localities visited, from the fact that the Superintendent's presence not only encouraged those, teachers and school directors, engaged in the work of public instruction; but that his generous counsel and timely advice, with careful observation and correction of whatever threatened to retard the good cause, proved of special importance to the work. We are pleased to learn that the public schools generally in North Louisiana, and particularly the localities mentioned, are in good condition and received the Superintendent's commendation.

"HE OUGHT TO KNOW, YOU KNOW."—The *Times*, organ of the investigated Auditor, thus speaks of some of those with whom mutual relations it is doubtless well acquainted: "Should investigations be pushed as they ought to be under Governor Kellogg's instructions to Field, the result will be to create several vacancies in the House and Senate, to which it may now be possible to send honest and representative men."

Judge Brangan of the Superior Criminal Court in his charge to the jury on the trial of Auditor Clinton seems to have strongly incurred the ire of the *Times*. Each issue of that journal during the week endeavoring to "larrup" the Judge. As solicitor brother-in-law, the *Times* expresses legal opinions fully equal to any made immortal by the "Bard of Avon" in his portrayal of Dogberry. Sapient *Times* and excellent Solicitor!

A SPECIMEN CONFEDERATE DEMOCRAT.

General Preston of South Carolina is an ex-Confederate who does not believe in the truthfulness of the superabundant gush about the South which certain would be Northern, doughface, leaders have been scattering broad cast throughout the country within the past few months. Pacification and the other good words leveled for the groundlings General Preston doesn't accept. At the recent commencement exercises of the University of Virginia located in Lynchburg, and as the chief orator on the occasion, amid admiring plaudits from an interested populace and approving commendations of the local press, the General eased his overcharged heart of its pent up bitterness in the following:

"Not space, or time, or the convenience of any human law, or the power of any human arm can reconcile institutions for the turbulent fanatic of Plymouth Rock and the God-fearing Christians of Jamestown. You may assign them to the same territorial proximity, with all the forms, modes and shows of civilization, but you can never cement them into the bonds of brotherhood. Great Nature in her supremest law forbids it."

"Let your historians tell this to posterity, and your poets sing of it in funeral chant. But let them with it say we were not subdued when Lee surrendered his starvelings at Appomattox; that we were not all subdued when they sent their satraps to plunder and degrade us. Let them say this in truth. But, brothers, comrades, may I not stand here to-day in these holy places, at our baptismal font, and say to you—conjure you by the majestic truth of our cause—by all that is sacred in human hope and faith—by your trust in the promises of the immortal God, that your historians shall not record for our children's children, we are subdued, when with humble and abject spirit we swallow the lie that God and humanity demand that our religion, and our liberty shall be judged by the emancipated Negro and his New England master. Is that the civilization to be accorded by the legates of Jefferson for the veneration of posterity?—that with bended knees and humbled hearts we prostrate our souls, and thank our God that our liberties are judged by other men's consciences—that we have the bastard heritage from Washington and Lee, to crawl on our bellies to negro and New England temples and at the out gate pray them, not to give us back our happy homes, not to give us back our slaughtered children, not to give us back our perfect liberty, but to let us be of them; that we, too, may celebrate their altar with warbled hymns and forced hallooings, and breathe for them ambrosial odors, our base and servile offerings!"

"I do not see it in the sublime spectacle of Washington's labor and prophecy, nor in the still grander sacrifices of Manassas and Appomattox. Amid all these I wander, darkling, for my faith in the immutable promise of Almighty God. I do not know it in all these. But, my comrades, I feel it—aye, I feel it here, in my heart of hearts, that our children must be free, and that the groans of our oppression will be silenced by the shouts of their liberty. * * * I hear the hymns of praise and thanksgiving and the songs of triumph from the battlefield we have fought, and then I know that our blood has gone up as incense and will descend as dew of heaven to water our land and ripen our fruit, the fruit of our fathers' liberty."

How this was received the following press expression will corroborate.

"The public hall was filled with a distinguished company, who listened to an address so extraordinary in its character that it will never be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to be present. Southern enthusiasm was aroused to its highest altitudes, and General Preston's appeals to Southern patriotism (all susceptible minds, and touched the hearts of those who were familiar with memories of the past."—*Southern Correspondence*.

The excursion of the Union Sons' Relief association and their friends under the guidance of Messrs Clay, Hyde and managers came off right pleasantly last Monday. Eleven car loads of happy people glad to get away for a day from the confined air of the city to the balmy and cool breezes of the Gulf, were taken to Bay St. Louis. Here, speaking, feasting, tripping the light fantastic toe, and a good time generally were had. With the enjoyments of a delightful day and an occasion long to be remembered, the pleased excursionists returned to the city at midnight heartily gratified with their trip.

THE FOURTH AT SHREVEPORT.

A failure to receive our usual exchange, the *Southwestern* (Shreveport) *Telegram* of July 7th, caused a delay in the publication of the following proceedings had in Shreveport on the fifth instant in celebration of the anniversary of national independence:

At the hour appointed for commencement Hon. William Harper, President of the day, arose, and in a few remarks pertinent to the occasion, which were listened to attentively by the vast assemblage, introduced Rev. Samuel Armistead, who in a very fervent prayer, called upon Almighty God for his blessings upon the occasion they were about celebrating. At the conclusion of prayer, the Declaration of Independence was read in a clear and distinct voice by Isaac Bell, a youth who has been educated in the public schools of Caddo parish. A few short years ago, education was the last thing thought of by this young man, and that day, thanks to the public schools, he stood before his people reading for their edification and instruction that great boon of American freemen, the Declaration of Independence. At the conclusion of the reading of the Declaration of Independence, Lieutenant Governor C. C. Antoine, Orator of the day, arose and delivered the following address:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—We have assembled here to-day for the purpose of celebrating the 99th anniversary of American Independence. The war of American Independence was the result of the love of liberty; it was but the carrying out of the principles that actuated the patriots of the revolution to the onward march of freedom. On the 17th of March, 1776, Gen. Washington, commanding the centennial army, drove the British from the city of Boston. The battle of Bunker Hill was fought on the 17th of June of that year. Our fathers participated in the fight, and in common with their white fellow-citizens, shed their blood for the cause of civil and religious liberty. In 1774, the Colonial Congress assembled at Philadelphia, twelve colonies being represented. The wisdom of the determination of that noble band of patriots forms the most brilliant pages of our glorious history. Such has been the judgment of a distinguished Englishman, Lord Chatham. Such has been the verdict of posterity. That Congress approved the conduct of Massachusetts, drew up an address to the people of Great Britain, a memorial to the inhabitants of British America, and a loyal address to the king. It passed resolutions against the slave trade, and resolved to continue the Colonial Union until the rights of the people were obtained. On the 4th day of July, 1776, the great instrument of American freedom—the Declaration of Independence—was unanimously adopted, setting forth that "all men are created free and equal." That unity of government which constituted them one people is also now dear to us all. It is justly so, for it is the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence.

Mr. President, we, the newly enfranchised citizens, should bow in humble supplication to Almighty God, that the intentions of the framers of the Declaration of Independence have been carried out, and we have been made citizens of this great republic. The American Congress, actuated by a desire to carry out the intention of the framers of the Declaration of Independence—"that all men are born free and equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness"—have had engrafted into the Constitution of the United States, the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments. We thank the Great Creator that he endowed the American people with the wisdom, courage and fortitude to adopt these amendments, for they stand to-day as a bulwark of defense to us, the newly enfranchised citizens.

The 13th amendment declares that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

The 14th amendment declares that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws."

The 15th and last amendment declares "the rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Mr. President, these guarantees should cause every man from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, to rejoice that he is an American citizen, and endow him with the courage to promote the moral end and the educational elevation of his fellow-citizens, and secure peace and tranquility at home. Our resources will then bloom like the rose. Mr. President, before closing my remarks, I desire to express the hope that next Fourth of July, 1876, the one hundredth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence of the United States of America, will be observed by every American citizen, regardless of politics, race, or color, and be inspired with the love of their country; that they may have the proud satisfaction of saying, as Paul said unto the centurion that stood by, "Is it lawful to scourge a man that is Roman and uncondemned?"

Mr. President, I cannot conclude without paying a proper tribute to our nation's flag. Not a slave to-day breathes beneath the folds of that great emblem of American liberty—the Star Spangled Banner. It is the flag of free America. It is looked upon with pride by the entire civilized world, and hovers as a protecting angel over the most humble as well as the most exalted citizen of our country. May its bright stars and broad stripes float for many hundreds of years over free and independent America. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your attention.

The best bit of satire we have read for some time, even in our ironical contemporary the *Republican*, is that in Thursday's issue of that journal on "we apples," in which the *Times* and its St. Louis proprietors are thus handled:

This thing of playing "South" has been played out among us. Northern men have performed that charade heretofore until they had enured the public out of a fortune, which they hastened to invest in a palace on the Hudson. Acting on the "Do-in-Rome" principle, these "Southern" men have sometimes vindicated their fidelity to the sentiment that surrounded them by giving to the War Department the most intimate information of the vulnerable or venal men of their acquaintance. Hence, sometimes unexpected raids have been organized, and more frequently cotton permits negotiated. The Southern people have seen so much of this that they look with suspicion upon those adventurers who suddenly become far more Southern than themselves. They really value far more Republicans who avow their position and principles, and who are bound to the country by the ties of investment and residence than these "General Lee sewing machine" fellows who brag on the Confederacy, whistle "Dixie" and denounce their native New England until they have made money enough to buy a house in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

As "we apples" swim placidly down the stream, let those who really belong to the pomological variety see that nothing less savory is mixed in among them.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The *Buffalo Express* justly remarks that the future hope of the country in the matter of union and fraternization lies in the defeat and disbandment of the party whose one inspiring principle is State sovereignty, in which treason was hatched, and upon which those who would revive the lost cause rest their hopes!

Thus the *Washington National Republican* of Preston, the avowed South Carolina dialysist: "It must be admitted that the University of Virginia is particularly unfortunate in the selection of its commencement orator, or that by a strange coincidence the majority of them commit the same fatal cause as blunder of alluding to the lost a sacred memory, soon to be revived as a living reality. Even Senator Thurman, when he delivered the annual address before the literary societies of that institution in 1873, so far forgot himself as to teach State rights as the cardinal principle of American statesmanship."

The *Charleston* (S. C.) *News*, unlike the N. O. *Bulletin* and other rabid journals of the Confederate Democracy, does not endorse the General Preston speech at the late Commencement in Virginia College. The *News* says:

"The men who fought through the war, and have grown up since the war, are not blinded by prejudice. They love the South devotedly; they honor the Confederate dead. But they respect the brave men whom they met in battle on a hundred fields, and they are good and know for themselves that there are just as good Christians, just as gallant gentlemen in the North as friends and the general public, by being in advance of all competitors, well filled stalls and are receipted each mail of every paper in demand gives him the lead."

General Harlan, the Republican gubernatorial nominee, and McGreevy, his Democratic competitor, is both active and lively. The two candidates make a joint canvass; and despite Kentucky Democracy the prospects of Republican triumph are bright. Reason and argument producing happy results among the people.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Lieutenant Governor Antoine arrived in the city, from his trip home to Shreveport, on Wednesday night. Returning via Galveston Texas, the trip of the Lieutenant Governor was rendered pleasant and agreeable by numerous courtesies, en route, improved in tone and health by his respite from official duties we are pleased to welcome again to his post our popular and honored Lieutenant Governor.

Senator Finchback will be present as a delegate to the Cincinnati Press Convention of colored journalists. He will leave Hot Springs for Cincinnati on the 28th inst.

Ex-Governor Wells, Surveyor of Customs, was expected here yesterday. The Surveyor has been up to his plantation in Rapides, where he manages the crops as excellent and general good feeling among all classes of citizens. Infinitely true to his political convictions there is yet no political opponent who does not accord to ex-Governor Wells entire honesty and sincerity of purpose with a hearty love for his State.

Hon. Geo. L. Smith of Shreveport is in this city, returning here with Lieut. Gov. Antoine.

We were pleased to greet Hon. T. W. Cardozo, Superintendent of Education of our sister State, Mississippi, who was in the city on Wednesday. It is probable Superintendent Cardozo and several others of our Mississippi fellow citizens, journalists and public men, will be present in Cincinnati during the Press Convention.

We are informed that Prof. E. M. Williams, who has been confined to his bed for several weeks by a severe attack of fever, is slowly recovering. His many friends will be glad to hear this.

The excursion to Mobile of the Amos Lodge of Odd Fellows in this city on Tuesday, was an enjoyable occasion. Fully two thousand people participated.

It transpires that General Longstreet's recent visit to Washington and permission to examine the records and archives of the rebellion at the War Department, was for the purpose of refuting the charges made by the rabid Confederate Democrats of Louisiana, that he, Longstreet, lost the battle of Gettysburg and caused several other serious defeats for the Southern army. The General secured transcripts of certain documents in refutation.

Lydia Smith, who was Thaddeus Stevens' housekeeper, and was given \$5000 by his will, has used the estate for six years' pay at \$200 a month. Congressman Sam Randall of Pennsylvania was in Washington last week canvassing for the Speakership of the next Congress.

Miss Edmonia Lewis, the sculptress has returned from Europe. "Grace, mercy and peace."—The *Times* says that at Plymouth Church Sunday and listened to Mr. Beecher's sermon.

Mrs. Beecher says she has borne up under the worry and fatigue of the great trial by keeping "and all the way through."

Puns at the expense of the proposed name for the President's grand baby have been numerous since the little fellow's advent. Long Branch Barlow's is what the *Washington Chronicle* recommends while the *Chicago Inter-Ocean* gravely suggests Oliver Branch, with the remark that "Olive would have been good enough for a girl, but a boy is Oliver."

The *Chicago Inter-Ocean* of the 17th says: "The Hon. Charles Marshall and the Hon. Henry L. Gaillard, of Louisiana, are stopping at the Palmer."

U. S. Senator B. K. Bryce of Mississippi was in Chicago at the Palmer House last week.

Was it a joke or, in respect to the Detroit *Free Press* mentions the New Orleans *Times* as the chief Democratic paper of this city?

We have received from Philip Wallis, Nos. 80, 82 Bayonne and Auguste Davis latest musical production, "Imperial Polka," dedicated to Miss Jennie Baker. Delicately charming in rhythm, and lively in tone, the "Imperial Polka" will delight players.

Old and long established, selling George Ellis, opposite the Post Office retains his well known popularity with friends and the general public, by being in advance of all competitors, well filled stalls and are receipted each mail of every paper in demand gives him the lead.

Business Notes.

R. A. Chiappella at the Crescent Store, 17 Bourbon street, invites attention to his Staple and Fancy Goods at auction prices.

What Leon Godchaux knows about clothing, the latest styles and the most improved patterns at absolutely cheap rates, he informs the public through his advertisement. Call at 81 and 83 Canal, and 213 and 215 Old Levee streets, opposite French Market.

D. H. Holmes, Dress Goods at wonderful low prices for summer wear, to be found, together with very latest novelties, at 165 Canal and 15 Bourbon streets.

P. T. Walsh, famous for Furnishing Goods and Boys' and Children's Clothing, holds forth at 110 Canal street.

James Kennedy, so well and favorably known to our city friends, commends his interest in the collection of claims against the Freedmen's Bank Company. Call at No. 124 Carondelet street, up stairs.

Narré & Oller, as the best advertised Crocker and House Furnishing Dealers in town, are in consequence the most popular and largest patronized. Call at their China Palace, 129 Canal street.

The Savings Bank—Workingmen's Bank, at 94 Canal street, and Citizens' Bank at 110 Canal street, commend their purposes to the public.

John W. Madden, as Stationer, Lithographer and Blank Book Manufacturer, needs but to be mentioned to be commended. Call at his place, 73 Camp street.

W. B. Stevenson, Dealer in New and Second-hand Furniture, at 202 Camp street, is just the man for cash sales and good bargains.

Not to know Lillenthal, the popular jeweler at 95 Canal street, is to argue one's self unknown. Heated and enlarged Lillenthal's stock of precious things is especially adapted for such demands as a fastidious public may desire.

Thos. H. Hardy & Co., Agents for the Sizing and Binding of all kinds of books, at Nos. 14 and 16 Royal street, have established a reputation for the excellence and quality of their labors. Call and examine.

B. Bloomfield & Co., General Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, at 47 Chartres street, have a large and admirably selected stock of everything desired in their line. See advertisement.

Landlords and housekeepers at this hot season, and during the necessity of general cleanliness, will be wise to avert the possibility of violated health laws in looking after their premises. See advertisement of the Sanitary Excavating Company.

Moody's shirts and their excellence are well and favorably known, that it is only necessary to mention the Enriching establishment corner of Canal and Royal streets. Attentive clerks and complete satisfaction to every purchaser assured.

A Clinton, opposite the State House, on St. Louis street, keeps full supplies of French and English journals, besides the magazines, books and papers of the day. Give him a call.

THE FOURTH AT MARKSVILLE.

A delay in the receipt of the subjoined letter has deferred its publication:

MARKSVILLE, AYOUELLS, July 8, 1875. Editor LOUISIANIAN.

The Fourth of July was celebrated here by a grand picnic given by our good citizens and Republicans. For weeks preparations were made; committees were appointed to make all necessary arrangements to make the day a success. Early in the morning people commenced pouring in at the Spring Bayou (the place selected for the occasion), two miles from this place. At ten o'clock a mass of people, nearly all parts of the parish, had gathered on the designated place. All appearing delighted in the prospect of a joyful day. Eleven o'clock announced, Alex. Noguez mounted the stand and called the meeting to order, and announced the following gentlemen as officers of the meeting: H. S. Anderson, Esq., President; L. D. Laurent, C. J. Holmes and others, Vice Presidents; C. Grey, M. Jose and H. Moore, Secretaries; P. Bordelon, Sergeant-at-arms. E. D. McLaughlin, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence, after making a few appropriate remarks. Mr. A. Noguez, chosen by the society to deliver the oration, did so in a short speech. C. J. Holmes, Judge L. J. Ducoet, M. Jose, J. Sford, Wesley Coleman and J. J. Washington were the next speakers, listened to with great attention by the audience. Hearty applause often interrupted the speakers. By this time the sun was fast leaning westward. The president announced the speaking over. Fifteen minutes after everybody were busily engaged eating the many good things brought for the occasion. The whole was a success to be remembered by the

friends of liberty. I must say in conclusion, that speakers and officers were thoroughly regaled at Miss Elizabeth Christian's table; for which we all returned hearty thanks.

Yours, etc. ALEX. NOGUEZ.

Staeb, at Goldthwaite's Book Store, 69 Canal street, survives the hot weather and daily crowds of eager seekers after news; keeping cool and serene amid the piles of constantly received papers, magazines, and general literature always on hand.

Our city contemporary, the Republican, rejoices in the possession of a rough diamond, an unpolished brother named Bates. Occasionally the quaint expressions of this original are published. Here is the latest: Bates has his religious opinions, and they are better than those of many an abler man. He says: I'm in favor of meetin' and prayin', and preachin', and Bibles, and the best way of spreadin' the Gospel; but when a man, with not very much in him, gets up and makes a sermon two hours long, I jest think he's spreadin' the Gospel a little too thin.

C. C. Haley, No. 20 Commercial Place, is unique in heavy sales of books, magazines, the daily journals from all sections of the country, and illustrated weeklies. Nothing asked for but cash is had. Haley challenges competition in his business.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The July returns to the Department of Agriculture show that the acreage in corn is about eight per cent greater than last year. New England has reduced her acreage about one and a half per cent, and the Pacific States about one per cent. All the great corn-growing regions have increased their acreage—the Middle States two per cent, the South Atlantic States three per cent, the Gulf States ten per cent, the inland Southern States twelve per cent, the States north of the Ohio seven per cent, the States west of the Mississippi fourteen per cent.

The condition of the crop is below the average in the New England, Middle and South Atlantic States; the minimum condition, 82, being in Rhode Island; Florida and Alabama are also below the average; but the other Gulf States and the inland Southern States are above the maximum, 112, being in Mississippi; all the other States, except Missouri, 103, are below the average; the minimum condition, 82, being in Wisconsin.

LOUISVILLE, July 20.—The recently dead Jackson of the Internal Revenue Department had undoubtedly made way with \$82,000. The Examining Revenue officer having made the report.

Parker, ex-State Treasurer South Carolina, tried for embezzlement and plunder of the State, was found guilty and directed to render the State the sum of \$75,000.

SARATOGA, July 20.—The bankers' convention met to-day, six hundred delegates present. C. D. Hall, of Boston, was elected President. The Vice Presidents will be named by the delegates from each State represented. Secretary, James T. Howenstein, of St. Louis; Treasurer, A. W. Sharnan, of New York. A committee on resolutions was appointed to whom all resolutions offered will be referred without debate. Resolutions on specie payment, national usury laws and redemption of bills were introduced and referred. Convention adjourned.

LONDON, July 21.—Major Fulton, of the American Rifle Team, won the American cup, making 133 points out of 150 points.

New York, July 21.—A proposition for a Centennial organization of leading military companies or veteran organizations from the original thirteen States, to take part in the national event, is discussed. Major Gilchrist, of Washington Light Artillery, Charleston, S. C., is moving in the matter. Lively times in Perdido, Escambia county, Alabama. A small civil war between two families, named Hall and Byers, in which six men, a father and two sons on each side, were engaged. Five killed outright, and the last had buckshot in his side which will cause his death. Peaceful Alabama! an innocent diversion from the usual practice of killing negroes.

Prayer meetings for rain in Georgia to save the crops have been held by the planters there. Unless rain falls speedily the cotton crop is lost.

Notice.

Persons having Pass-Books of the late Freedmen's Saving and Trust Company will find it to their interest to consult me at No. 724 CARONDELET STREET, up stairs. Business promptly attended to. Best of references will be given.

JAMES KENNEDY.

LA MAJAGUA.
50,000 NON PLUS ULTRA, ESTERCALES, REGALIAS, CHICA DEL REY, just received per late arrivals from Havana, and for sale by
F. A. GONZALES & BRO.,
Corner of Camp and Common, and at Branch Stores, corner of Union and Carondelet, and No. 2 Carondelet, 1717

COMMERCIAL.

LOUISIANIAN OFFICE.
FRIDAY EVENING, July 23, 1875.
COTTON—American standard of classification.
General quotation. Ex. quot.
Inferior..... 11 1/2
Ordinary..... 11 1/2
Strict Ordinary..... 11 1/2
Good Ordinary..... 12 1/2
Strict Good Ordinary..... 12 1/2
Low Middling..... 13 1/2
Strict Low Middling..... 13 1/2
Middling..... 14 1/2
Strict Middling..... 14 1/2
Good Middling..... 15 1/2
Fair..... 16 1/2

COTTON STATEMENT.
Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1874..... 15,953
Arrived since last statement..... 10
Arrived previously..... 1,144,894
Additional sales from city ginnings, lint-tans and loose..... 11,563-1,156,777
Total..... 1,172,733
Cleared to-day..... none
Cleared previously..... 1,145,003
Consumed at Lehighman, Abraham & Co.'s cotton mill..... 1,150-1,149,153
Stock on hand same time last year..... 23,577
Stock on hand same time last year..... 27,176

FREIGHTS—We quote as follows:
By steamer, Cotton to Liverpool 7-16d; to Boston 8-1/2; to Providence and Fall River, 13-16d; to New York 8-1/2; to Philadelphia, 10-1/2.
By rail—Cotton to Liverpool 7-16d; to Boston 8-1/2; to Providence and Fall River 9-16d; to New York 8-1/2; to Philadelphia, 10-1/2.

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LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.
SPLENDID SCHEME—

ONLY 10,000 NUMBERS
LOUISIANA STATE SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY.

CAPITAL PRIZE.....\$20,000.

Louisiana State Lottery Company,
(Incorporated August 17, 1863.)

CLASS H.
To be drawn in public at New Orleans, on Saturday, June 12, 1875.

SCHEME.
10,000 Tickets.....Tickets only \$10.
HALVES, QUARTERS AND EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION.

1 prize of.....\$10,000 is.....\$10,000
1 prize of.....10,000 is.....10,000
1 prize of.....10,000 is.....10,000
200 prizes of.....100 are.....20,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....\$1,800
9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....1,800
9 approximations of \$200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the \$10,000 prize are.....1,800

EXPLANATION OF APPROXIMATION PRIZES.
The 9 remaining units of the same ten numbers drawing the first 3 full prizes will be entitled to the 7th Approximation Prize. For example: If Ticket No. 1215 draws the \$20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 121, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219 and 1220 will each be entitled to \$200. If Ticket No. 231 draws the \$10,000 prize, those tickets numbered 23, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239 and 240 will be entitled to \$200. If Ticket No. 450 draws the \$5000 prize, those tickets numbered 44, 443, 445, 446, 447, 448 and 449 will be entitled to \$1000.

Whole Tickets, \$10; Halves, \$5; Quarters, \$2 50; Eighths, \$1 25. PRIZES PAYABLE IN FULL WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Orders to be addressed to
Louisiana State Lottery Company,
Lock Box 692, P. O.,
New Orleans.

Send P. O. Money Order, or Register Your Letter.

W. B. STEVENSON,
DEALER IN
New and Second Hand
FURNITURE.

SALE ROOMS:
No. 62 Camp Street,
Next to Picayune Office.
Auctions Three Times a Week.
Private Sales on Commission.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PICTURES, FRAMES, ETC.

The best storage at the very lowest figure. jcl2 1m

The Citizens' Savings Bank,
(A bank for small savings),
GRUNWALD HALL,
pays interest from date of deposit; pays deposits without notice, and conducts its business on liberal principles.

J. E. GUERINATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier.

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ROWELL & CHESMAN
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THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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JEWELRY, WATCHES AND SILVERWARE,
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NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT FOR THE DIAMOND EYE GLASSES,
L. THOS. H. HARDY & Co.,
No. 14 & 16 ROYAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

SAZERAC BRANDIES
GENERAL IMPORTERS,
Nos. 14 & 16 ROYAL STREET,
NEW ORLEANS.

G. CASANAVE,
T. DERTAKER,
69 BOUREY STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

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BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER
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NEW ORLEANS.

B. BLOOMFIELD, T. M. ANDERSON.
B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,
GENERAL STATIONERS,
Blank Book Manufacturers,
PRINTERS, BOOKBENDERS, EN-
GRAVERS, LITHOGRAPHERS,
—AND—
LAW PUBLISHERS AND LAW BOOK-
SELLERS.

47 Chartres Street...47
(Between Customhouse and Bienville.)

Keep constantly on hand for sale, at LOW PRICES a full and varied assortment of General Stationery, Papers and Envelopes,
Comprising everything necessary for the Counting-Room,
Banks,
Insurance Companies,
Merchants,
Lawyers,
Clerks of Courts,
Steamboat Clerks,
Civil Engineers,
And Railroads.

FANCY NOTE PAPER AND CARDS,
Of the Greatest Variety, Suitable for Balls, Parties, Soirees and Weddings.

TO ARTISTS, BUILDERS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.
On hand and for sale at Northern prices, a complete assortment of
Drawing Materials,
Comprising—
Mathematical Instruments,
Drawing Papers, Boards,
Drawing Pencils, Brushes,
Scales, Measuring Rods,
Tracing Cloth and Paper,
Drawing Pens, Lithographic
Pens, Drawing Pencils, etc.

Also, Various works on Drawing, Architecture and Engineering.

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between Customhouse and Bienville.

STEEL PENS.....STEEL PENS.
From the Manufactures of Gillott, Perry, Spencerian, Harrison & Bradford, Esterbrook & Co., comprising the Greatest Variety of Styles ever offered to the public. For sale at low prices.

B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,
General Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 47 Chartres street, between Customhouse and Bienville.

THE NEW CIVIL CODE,
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE REVISED CIVIL CODE,
With reference to the Acts of the Legislature, up to and including the Session of 1874 and the Decisions of the Supreme Court, up to and including Volume XXV Annual Reports, with an Exhaustive Index, compiled and edited by Hon. Albert Voorhies, Ex-Assessor Justice of the Supreme Court, author of the Criminal Jurisprudence of Louisiana. Price, Ten Dollars.

THE REVISED CODE OF PRACTICE, (New Edition.)
Compiled and edited by
HON. ALBERT VOORHIES.
Are now being published and will be issued shortly.

B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,
Law Publishers, Mercantile Printers, Engravers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 47 Chartres street, between Customhouse and Bienville.

THE CIVIL CODE
Will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, on receipt of \$10.

SCRAP BOOKS! SCRAP BOOKS!!
Now on hand a large and well selected assortment of Scrap Books, comprising all sizes and styles, for sale at low prices.

B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,
47 Chartres street,
between Customhouse and Bienville.

STATIONERY HARDWARE,
Cash Boxes,
Post-Office Boxes,
Date Books, Etc.

For sale at low prices.
B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,
General Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, 47 Chartres street, between Customhouse and Bienville.

LAW BOOKS! LAW BOOKS!!
The undersigned solicit the attention of the Legal Profession to their extensive and well selected stock of
LAW BOOKS,
Comprising Text Books,
Law Treatises, and Works of the Most Eminent American and English Jurists.

—On—
Common Law,
Negotiable Paper,
Insurance, English,
—Also—
A full supply of
FRENCH LAW BOOKS,
From the Most Eminent Jurists and Law-
yers of France, Germany, Spain and Italy.

For sale at publishers' prices.
B. BLOOMFIELD & CO.,
Law Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers,
47 Chartres Street,
Between Customhouse and Bienville.
jcl2 3m

THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTENTS OF WATER-CLOSETS, SINKS, &c., in an inoffensive manner, without detriment to public health, is a subject which has engaged the attention of the authorities of all large cities for ages.

Physicians united in declaring that a large proportion of deaths resulting from cholera, cholera-infantum, dysentery, malarious fevers, and even epidemics, were attributable to the terribly offensive gases which arose from human excreta, upon its removal from the original deposit with buckets, agitating and exposing the contents to the atmosphere during the process of the work, and infesting the air while being transported through the streets to the nuisance wharf. All agreed as to its baneful effects, and sought in vain for a proper remedy.

The enterprise and ingenuity of a firm of Baltimore mechanics has at last overcome this seemingly insurmountable barrier, and given us an invention which, in the opinion of the sanitary officers of some twenty-five of the largest cities of the Union, is as near perfection for the purpose intended as it is possible to approach.

This invention is emphatically what it is claimed to be—An Odorless Excavating Apparatus—Jewell of all the disgusting features of the cart-and-bucket system. Its advantages are manifold, and it commands itself to the attention of landlords and tenants for the following reasons:

1. Sinks of private residences can be emptied in a space of time varying from ten to fifteen minutes.

2. It can be used by parties who, by the process of throwing open, and exposing the contents to the atmosphere, and causing the inmates to be awakened by the noxious smell, and noise caused by the prying system of cleaning, is avoided.

3. The apparatus used is of such character as not to attract attention, nor would the passer-by unless informed, have any idea as to what was being done.

4. There is no odor whatever. The sickening effluvia which arises under the old system is entirely obliterated, and the gases consumed by a doorkicker.

The fact that the sanitary officers and boards of health of this, and nearly all other large cities, recommended its use, declaring it to be a cleanly, odorless, economical, practicable, and a preventive of disease, is a sufficient guarantee that the invention possesses all the qualities claimed, and shows it to be worthy of adoption from sanitary motives alone.

This apparatus is used in this city by the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating Company, who are now ready to "go into practical operation."

All orders left at the office of the Company, 153 Common street, or sent to Box 913 Post-office, will receive prompt attention, and at low prices. jcl2 6m

TO LANDLORDS AND HOUSE-KEEPERS!

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